United Nations S/2001/315

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 April 2001
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 28 March 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to the summary statement of 19 March 2001 on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration (S/2001/15).

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Syrian Arab Republic requests retention of the following items listed in paragraph 8 of the document in question:

1. The Palestine question.

16. The Middle East problem, including the Palestine question.

19. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights.

27. Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17787).

I take this opportunity to reaffirm the position of the Syrian Arab Republic as stated in the letter dated 9 February 1998 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/111, annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Fayssal **Mekdad**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

01-31760 (E) 030401 030401

United Nations S/2001/316

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 April 2001
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 1 April 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 31 March 2001 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq. The Minister calls attention to the ongoing wanton aggression against Iraq by United States and British aircraft in the unlawful no-flight zones and to the fact that in the period from 19 to 26 March 2001 they carried out 190 sorties, 62 of them from Saudi Arabia, 72 from Kuwait and 56 from Turkey.

The Minister reaffirms the Government of Iraq's condemnation of these acts of aggression against Iraqi territory, and he states that international responsibility for them must be borne by the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the countries that provide the logistic support for this aggression, namely Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey. He urges you to perform the duties assigned to you under the Charter by halting this unwarranted aggression and ensuring that it does not recur.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Al-Douri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-31824 (E) 040401 040401

Annex to the identical letters dated 1 April 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

I should like to inform you that United States and British warplanes based in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey have continued to violate the airspace of the Republic of Iraq. They carried out 190 sorties in the period from 19 to 26 March 2001, 62 of them from Saudi Arabia, 72 from Kuwait and 56 from Turkey, as shown hereunder.

1. In the northern region 56 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 1035 hours on 19 March 2001, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 missions, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Mosul, Tall Afar, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Zakho, Dohuk, Sinjar and Ayn Zalah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1235 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1215 hours on 20 March 2001, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 missions, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Mosul, Tall Afar, Amadiyah, Rawanduz, Aqrah, Sinjar West, Dohuk and Sinjar areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1445 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 1020 hours on 21 March 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 12 missions, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Ayn Zalah, Dohuk, Irbil, Tall Afar, Mosul and Aqrah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1205 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 1050 hours on 22 March 2001, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 missions, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Mosul, Dohuk, Zakho, Amadiyah, Tall Afar, Ayn Zalah and Sinjar areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1345 hours, drove them off.

2. In the southern region 134 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 9,000 to 13,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 1405 hours on 19 March 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out nine missions, four of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and five from the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating

inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Jalibah, Artawi and Busayyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1550 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1228 hours on 20 March 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 37 missions, 10 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 27 from the demilitarized zone with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Salman, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Mashkhab, Najaf, Taqtaqanah, Artawi, Afak, Kut, Qal`at Sukkar, Jalibah and Basrah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1525 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 1420 hours on 21 March 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 29 missions, 10 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 19 from Kuwaiti territory, by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait, with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Lasaf, Jalibah, Artawi, Nasiriyah, Rifa`i, Afak, Nukhayb, Diwaniyah, Hashimiyah, Ukhaydir, Basrah, Samawah, Najaf, Ashbajah and Salman areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1645 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 1040 hours on 23 March 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 12 missions, eight of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and four from the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Qurnah, Jalibah, Shinafiyah, Lasaf and Umm Qasr areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1200 hours, drove them off.

(e) At 1210 hours on 24 March 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 27 missions, 12 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 15 from the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Salman, Shinafiyah, Basrah, Amarah, Nasiriyah, Samawah and Lasaf areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1405 hours, drove them off.

(f) At 1205 hours on 26 March 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 20 missions, 18 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and two from the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Diwaniyah, Najaf,

Hashimiyah, Samawah, Salman, Jalibah and Nukhayb areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1410 hours, drove them off.

This aggression illustrates the bellicose attitude being maintained by the United States of America and the United Kingdom towards Iraq. Since 1992, it has become a fixed policy aimed at undermining the country's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and at the systematic and concerted destruction of Iraqi lives, infrastructure and civilian installations. It is a policy that has been affirmed in successive statements made by United States and British officials.

The Government of Iraq categorically rejects the two so-called no-flight zones, which were imposed by unilateral decision of the United States and the United Kingdom and lack any legal basis. Iraq rejects all the consequences of this illegal decision and, in particular, the flimsy excuses and pretexts used by these States in an attempt to justify their military aggression against our country.

The logistic support provided by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey to the Americans and the British has made these countries key partners in the aggression being committed against Iraq, so that they bear full international responsibility under international law. This includes liability for full compensation for the loss and damage, in both human and material terms, that is caused by these illegal practices.

The Government of Iraq further renews its call to the countries participating in this aggression to desist forthwith from internationally prohibited acts that violate Iraq's sovereignty, place its security and integrity in grave danger and pose a direct and serious threat to international peace and security.

As it condemns these acts of aggression against Iraqi targets and installations, the Government of Iraq urges you to perform your assigned duties as they relate to the maintenance of international peace and security by intervening with the governments of the countries in question with a view to inducing them to halt, end and desist from any resumption of their constant and unwarranted aggression against an independent, sovereign State.

(*Signed*) Mohammed Said **Al-Sahaf**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq

United Nations S/2001/317

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 April 2001
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 2 April 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government and with reference to the summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized (S/2001/15), I have the honour to inform you that the Republic of Iraq requests the retention of the following items:

1. Item 12, entitled "Complaint by Iraq concerning incidents on its frontier with Iran". The reason for requesting retention of this item is that Iranian attacks on Iraq's borders are still continuing and Iraq keeps the Council informed of them on a periodic basis.

2. Item 21, entitled "Complaint by Iraq". This concerns the 1981 Israeli aggression against an Iraqi nuclear reactor dedicated to peaceful uses. In its resolution 487 (1981), the Council strongly condemns this attack and calls upon Israel to refrain in the future from any such acts or threats thereof and to place its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, among other measures. The requirements of this resolution have yet to be met.

3. All of the items relating to the question of Palestine and the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Al-Douri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-31818 (E) 040401 040401

United Nations S/2001/318

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 April 2001
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 2 April 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

With reference to the summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized (S/2001/15), I have the honour to inform you that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya requests retention of the following items listed in paragraph 13 of that document:

9. Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/10462).

17. Request by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan for consideration of the serious situation arising from recent developments in the occupied Arab territories (S/11935/Add.12).

22. Letter dated 19 February 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15560/Add.8).

23. Letter dated 8 August 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15560/Add.32 and 33).

24. Letter dated 22 March 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16270/Add.12 and 13).

27. Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17725/Add.15 and 16).

29. Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20370 and Add.1).

01-31754 (E) 030401 030401

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Abuzed Omar **Dorda**
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2001/319

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 April 2001
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 2 April 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a note verbale dated 20 March 2001 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Abu Dhabi. The note protests against the ongoing Iranian violations in the three islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates, namely the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, which have been occupied by Iran since 1971. The violations are in flagrant violation of the territorial sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates and they represent an attempt to perpetuate the Iranian occupation of the three islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammad J. **Samhan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-31830 (E) 040401 040401

Annex to the letter dated 2 April 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Note verbale dated 20 March 2001 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Abu Dhabi

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Abu Dhabi.

The Ministry wishes to inform the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran that the visit of 17 members of the National Security and Foreign Policy Committee of Iran's Consultative Assembly to the three islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates, namely the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, and the construction of installations for the settlement of Iranians in the three islands, as reported by the Iranian information media, are to be regarded as a flagrant violation by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran of the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its three islands. This action is to be regarded as the imposition of an illegal fait accompli and an attempt to perpetuate the occupation of the three islands and to alter their demographic character for the purpose of distorting their legal and historical status, which is incompatible with the relevant Geneva Convention of 1949.

Accordingly, the Government of the United Arab Emirates wishes to inform the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran that it protests against this unlawful action in the strongest terms. It regards this and all previous measures taken by Iranian Governments in the three islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates, namely the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, as null and void, as illegal and as conferring no legal rights on the Islamic Republic of Iran with respect to the three islands. The Government of the United Arab Emirates further urges the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to desist from this policy and from constructing any installations in the three islands and to rescind all of the measures taken and remove all of the installations built by the Iranian Government in the three islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates.

The United Arab Emirates reaffirms its sovereignty over its islands, namely the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa; it reiterates that it does not recognize any other sovereignty over the three islands; and it reserves all of its rights with respect to the islands.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs takes this opportunity to convey to the Embassy the assurances of its highest consideration.

United Nations S/2001/320

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 April 2001
English
Original: French

Letter dated 3 April 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

My Government is in receipt of information concerning the announcement by the Government of the Republic of Burundi of the withdrawal of three of its battalions from the towns of Pweto and Kalemie, both situated in the province of Katanga.

My Government takes this opportunity to remind the Security Council of the numerous occasions since August 1998 on which it has transmitted information about the armed aggression by the combined forces of Burundi, Uganda and Rwanda against the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

This announcement of the withdrawal of elements of the regular army of Burundi is, despite their frequent denials, a clear admission by the authorities of that State of their deep involvement in this vast enterprise of destabilization of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It also urgently raises the question of the value that the international community should place on the word of the authorities of Burundi.

My Government urges the Security Council to call upon Burundi, which is not a party to the Lusaka Agreement (S/1999/815, annex), to withdraw immediately and without delay its remaining troops stationed in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and in particular those based at Fizi and Uvira.

My Government also takes this opportunity to request that the Security Council demand from all the parties to the conflict strict compliance with Council resolution 1341 (2001) of 22 February 2001, and in particular paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 6, and 7 to 14 thereof, which marks an important phase of efforts to accelerate the peace process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to restore the lasting peace for which all Congolese yearn.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ileka **Atoki**
Minister Counsellor
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

01-31784 (E) 030401 030401